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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT



*REPORT*  
*of the Medical Officer*  
*of Health*

ANDREW HAMILTON,  
M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

*For the Year 1937*



COALVILLE:  
FLEET PRINTING WORKS.



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**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.**

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Medical Officer of Health (part time) :

ANDREW HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.) D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

B. GREENWOOD, C.R.S.I., Inspector of Foods, &c.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

N. A. SHUTES, A.R.S.I.

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health, for the Year 1937.

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## To the Coalville Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

I have the honour of submitting a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the Urban District for the year 1937.

The Report follows the instructions contained in a Circular dated the 4th October, 1937, from the Ministry of Health, respecting the contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

As far as possible, the order outlined in the Circular is followed.

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## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 6,453.

Population (1931 census), 21,886.

Population, estimated to the middle of 1937, 24,110.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937), according to  
Rate Books, 6,207.

Rateable value, £95,829.

Sum represented by penny rate £365.

The chief industries are coal-mining, brickmaking, engineering, elastic web and hosiery manufacture and quarrying stone for macadam, whilst a fair number are employed in agricultural work. The leading industry is coal-mining which does not appear to have any effect upon the general health, apart from an extra liability to accidental injuries.

## Vital Statistics.

		Total.	M.	F.	
<b>Live Births</b>	Legitimate	344	172	172	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14·6
	Illegitimate	8	6	2	
<b>Still Births</b>	Legitimate	14	8	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 38·2
	Illegitimate	0	0	0	
<b>Deaths</b>		277	154	123	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population 11·5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis ....	1	2·73
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0·00
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1</b>	<b>2·73</b>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	54
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	55
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	32

## General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

### Nursing in the Home.

The whole area is competently served by the five Nursing Associations which operate in the district.

### Laboratory Facilities.

The arrangement made for Laboratory work continues as in previous years to act satisfactorily. Appreciation and thanks are due to the County Bacteriologist and his Assistants for valuable help during the year.

A statistical return of the work performed in the County Laboratory for the year 1937, is appended.

The total number of examinations was 8,788 and the following is a list of those for Coalville

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	92
Milk Examinations (Bacteriological)			102
Sputa for T.B.	...	...	43
Sewage and Water Analyses		...	66
Blood for Wasserman Test		...	3
Urine (General and Bacteriological)			15
Urine for T.B.	...	..	12
Differential Blood Counts		...	1
Widal Tests for Typhoid Fever		...	3
Films for Gonococci	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	..	17
			<hr/> 356 <hr/>

In addition to the above, 19 samples of milk were examined by the Cambridge University Laboratory for Tubercle Bacilli.

### Legislation in force.

Adoptive Acts :—The following list gives the Adoptive Acts, bye-laws, and regulations, adopted within the district, with the date of adoption :

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	1892
Public Health Act (A) Act, 1890	1892
Public Health Act (A) Act, 1907	
Part II, Sections 53-54 of Part IV.,	
Sections 79, 80, 81, 85	
and 86 of Part VII., Parts VIII. and IX.,	
Section 95 of Part X.	1909
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899	
and Part III of the Housing and Town	
Planning Act, 1919	1923
Private Street Works Act	1892
Public Health Act, 1925, Part 2	1926
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 1	1934



### **Bye-Laws and Regulations.**

Slaughter-houses, Common Lodging Houses,	
Nuisances	1894
Keeping of Animals	1894
Omnibuses	1921
Pleasure Grounds	1925
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	1926
New Streets and Buildings (revised edition)	1926
Cemeteries	1927

### **Hospitals.**

No hospital exists in the area, but a move is afoot to establish a cottage hospital. An appeal is shortly to be launched to secure funds for this purpose.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

There has been no development or change in these facilities, which appear to be adequate.

### **Clinic and Treatment Centres.**

The facilities hitherto available continue.

## **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

### **Water Supply.**

The public water supply for the district is obtained from a deep well sunk down to the new Red Sandstone measures, supplemented by a supply from the same source from Whitwick Colliery. There is also an auxiliary supply from Ellistown Colliery, the total supply being ample for the needs of the district for some years to come.

It was not necessary to apply any restrictions on consumption during the year.

The quality of the public water supply has not yet regained its former high standard of purity. Samples are taken very frequently from both Ellistown and Whitwick Collieries, and both before and after filtration and chlorination. Samples of untreated water are frequently reported as being quite satisfactory and free from B. Coli, and on other occasions as containing B. Coli in 10 c.c.s. Filtration and automatic chlorination is therefore continuously employed at both these sources of supply.



The Broom Leys supply had remained of satisfactory quality until towards the close of the year, when a sample was reported as having B. Coli in 10 c.cs. Further samples were alternately positive and negative to B. Coli. and the year closed with a close watch being kept on the position at this source of supply both by the Council's Water Engineer and myself.

As regards the water supply in those portions of the area which were transferred in April, 1936, water mains have now been laid throughout the Thringstone and Highfields areas; the New Swannington mains have been linked up with those at Whitwick, and the main at Thornborough has been extended, some 4,200 yards of 4 inch main having been laid during the year.

The Bardon portion is supplied from a deep well (piped supply) which is fairly satisfactory in quality, but the extension of the town supply to this portion, and also to the Battleflat area of the old district, where conditions as regards water supply are far from satisfactory, should be carried out as early as it is found practicable.

No shortage of water was noted in private supplies.

92 houses, formerly drawing water from 38 wells, were connected to the town supply during the year, in addition to 126 newly erected houses, a total of 218 houses connected.

12 samples of water were submitted for analysis from piped supplies and 77 from wells and springs. Of the latter, 72 were unsatisfactory, and almost all were obtained in the Thringstone and Highfields portions of the recently added areas. Connections to the newly laid water mains in these areas are now proceeding at a satisfactory rate.

One spring, fairly extensively used by the public at Thringstone, was found to be seriously contaminated, and was closed, a temporary stand pipe being provided in its place until such time as all the properties concerned can be connected to the mains.

The amount of water pumped during 1937 was 172,032,000 gallons, an increase of 15,045,000 gallons on the amount pumped during 1936.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

No action was necessary during the year.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The district is sewered throughout, except in the rural parts and portions of the added areas. The Thringstone portion is the least satisfactory of these areas, numbers of properties being entirely without drains, and the remainder either discharging their drains into the nearest ditch or brook or into a stone sewer which is entirely unsuitable.

The Bardon area, although sewered, has its own small outfall works, which are in close proximity to a newly-built area, are in bad condition, and the effluent from which is very unsatisfactory.

The New Swannington and Thornborough portions also have independent outfall works, which are not satisfactory.

Schemes for Sewerage extension in the Thringstone, New Swannington and Thornborough districts, estimated to cost some £7,000, are awaiting the sanction of the Minister of Health, and when completed these will clear up the present unsatisfactory conditions in the areas concerned. Early attention should, however, be given to this matter as regards the Bardon area, as, in addition to conditions already outlined above, it will be impossible to carry out closet conversions until a new scheme is in operation.

14 Properties have been redrained and 112 have had extensions or alterations to existing drains. In all cases of extension or alteration where intercepting traps are found, they are removed and straight pipes substituted. For some years the inclusion of this fitting was made compulsory, but it was found to be the cause of frequent blockages when the introduction of water closets commenced. This fitting also requires fixing in a definitely correct way if it is to function properly, mis-alignment or incorrect setting easily upsetting its operation. Mining subsidence, which has affected the major portion of this area to a greater or less degree, frequently causes such alterations in contours and levels as considerably to affect drains and sewers, and this was an additional reason for deciding on the removal or non-inclusion of interceptor traps, and this course has been followed for some years, apparently without adverse effect on the public health, but with much greater freedom from drain blockages.

As regards private drainage, an arrangement is in operation between the Sanitary Department and the Surveyor's Department by which the drains for all new buildings are inspected and approved, or otherwise, by the Surveyor's Department, and alterations and extensions to systems at existing buildings are under the control of the Sanitary Inspector. This arrangement works with entire satisfaction, as it enables the Sanitary Department to control to its completion any work which may have found necessary during routine inspection of premises.

### Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1937, was :—

Water closets	...	...	Total.
			5,827
Privies with fixed receptacles :—			
In sewered portion	135		
In unsewered portion	243		
	—		378
Privies with moveable receptacles :—			
In sewered portion	39		
In unsewered portion	230		
	—		269

During the year 94 privies with fixed receptacles and 15 privies with moveable receptacles were abolished, and 111 W.C's provided in lieu thereof. 6 new privies with moveable receptacles were provided during the year. New constructional work has accounted for a further addition of 140 water closets.

The number of privies abolished during the 5 years preceding the period of this report are :—

1932	...	141
1933	...	105
1934	...	224
1935	...	210
1936	...	84

As a large portion of the transferred areas is not yet sewered the progress made with conversion has been satisfactory, the majority of these having taken place in the Highfields area, where a sewer was already available. Apart from the few privies still remaining in this area, and a small number in New Swannington, little progress can be made at present, but it is expected that by the time these two are cleared up the sewer at Thringstone will be sufficiently advanced to enable work to commence in that area.

### Public Cleansing.

The cleansing of the District, which is under the control of your Surveyor, continues to be carried out efficiently, the whole of the work being done by the Council. Dustbins are emptied weekly, during the day, and dry ashpits are emptied every 4-5 weeks, also during the day, the refuse from these being disposed of by tipping at various tips, controlled by the Council, all of these being operated on the "controlled tipping system." Tipping at "The Scotlands" has now ceased, and a commencement has been made on the land purchased by the Council in Ashby Road.

Pan closets are emptied weekly, and privy-middens every 5-6 weeks, these conveniences all being cleansed between 10-6 p.m., and the refuse disposed of on agricultural land in suitable positions.

There are a number of cesspools, mostly in the unsewered areas, but these are not emptied by the Council, unless at the request of the occupier and on payment for the service.

A third S. and D. freighter has been purchased during the year for use in this department.

Considerable trouble and unnecessary work for the Sanitary Inspector's Department has been caused in past years by the provision of dustbins of all shapes, sizes and types of construction, some so flimsy as to be incapable of standing up to ordinary wear and tear for many months. Representations were therefore made to the Sanitary Committee and eventually a "standard" dustbin for the area was approved by the Council under Sec. 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and from the 1st January, 1938, all renewals or newly provided bins should conform to the standard specification.

The number of the various receptacles in use at the end of the year were :

Dustbins	5943
Dry Ashpits	160
Middens	200

and during the year the amount of refuse collected and disposed of was :

Pail and Midden refuse	383	freighter,	1120	cart loads.
Dustbin and Dry Ash-pit refuse	3733	„	469	„ „
Market refuse	57	„	loads.	„

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year 2,177 sanitary inspections have been made, the details being as under :

For closet accommodation	159
Drains relaid, extensions, etc.	137
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.	90
Controlled Buildings, etc.	30
Factories and Workshops	47
Slaughterhouses, Meat Stores, Shops, etc.	858
Licensed Premises, Schools, Entertainment Places, Stables, etc.	59
Housing Act & P.H. Acts (housing defects)	107
Re Infectious Diseases	260
Water Supply	101
General all others	329





The Public Swimming Baths were erected by the Miners' Welfare Committee and handed over to the Council in 1929. They consist of swimming pool and 8 slipper baths. The water is supplied from the town mains, is filtered by Pattersons pressure filters and chlorinated, the water in the baths being circulated every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Tests for chlorination are made daily by the Baths Superintendent. Bacteriological examinations are also made occasionally during the season.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

- |     |                                      |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) | No. of Council Houses found infested | 0 |
|     | „ „ other „ „ „                      | 7 |
|     | „ „ Houses disinfested               | 7 |
- (2) In houses found to be infested all papered walls are stripped and the paper burnt, skirtings, mouldings, architraves, etc., either eased or removed and rooms treated with Solution D or Zaldecide. Sulphur candles are used in addition in bad cases. After treatment all walls, etc. needing repair are dealt with, and occupier advised not to repaper, but to limewash or colourwash. Furniture, pictures, etc. washed and cleansed and bedding and wearing apparel fumigated.
  - (3) All prospective tenants are visited by the Housing agent and an inspection made. The Council is now erecting houses for the seriously overcrowded families and of occupants of clearance areas and unfit houses, and it will be suggested that before these tenants are transferred, their personal effects shall be fumigated in every case, and that the houses shall be treated by a specialist firm.
  - (4) All work has been carried out by the Sanitary Department up to the present.
  - (5) No special measures are taken except where infestation has been dealt with. In these cases repeat visits are made, and if necessary, further treatment given; full information is given to tenants as to the precautions to be adopted to avoid re-infestation.

### **Schools.**

With the exception of the two schools at Bardon Hill and Thringstone, which are both in the recently transferred area, all the Schools in the area are supplied with water from the public mains and have sanitary conveniences on the water carriage system, conversion of the pail closets at Holy Cross Schools having been effected during the year.

The required services are not yet available at the two schools mentioned, but these will be dealt with when conditions allow of it. The schools generally are in satisfactory sanitary condition, but some of the older buildings are poorly planned, draughty, and owing to the absence of central heating, very unevenly and inadequately heated. It has also been necessary to criticise the method of supplying drinking water to the children at some of the schools, as it was found that in most cases a cup of iron or enamel was used in common by all children at each of the schools in question. This was brought to the notice of the responsible authorities, and the installation of modern drinking fountains asked for. So far, however, the response has not been all that was desired.

### **Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**

47 Inspections of factories and workshops have been made during the year. Requirements as to cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, 3 informal notices having been necessary in this respect.

2 Factories were found to have insufficient sanitary accommodation, which was remedied on informal representation being made.

Lists were submitted in respect of 8 outworkers, whose premises were found to be satisfactory.



Form 572.

**Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.****1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces  
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector  
of Nuisances.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecution (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	5		
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	42		
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises).			
Total ... ..	47		

**2—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.**

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<b>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</b>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	3	3		
Want of Ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..	2	2		
<b>Sanitary Accommodation :—</b>				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2		
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..				
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..				
<b>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</b>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..				
Other Offences ... ..				
[Excluding Offences relating to Out Work and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedules to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921].				
Total ... ..	7	7		

Including those specified in section 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.**

Name of Work. (1)	Instances. (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ... ..	Nil.		
Total ... ..			

A. HAMILTON, Medical Officer of Health.

## Housing—Year Ending 31st December, 1937.

### Number of New Houses Erected during the Year:—

(a) Total	126
(i) By Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other bodies and persons	126

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:—

(1) a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	102
b. Number of inspections made for the purpose	107
(2) a. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above,) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	73
b. Number of inspections made for the purpose	75
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	53
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	20

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	53
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

#### A Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

## B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

## C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	8

## D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

**4. Housing Act 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.**

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	139
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	153
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	1153
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	36
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	34
(ii)	Number of persons concern in such cases	235

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report (see below)

During the year a further 3,077 houses have been measured under the overcrowding provisions of the Act and this has resulted in more cases of overcrowding being discovered, a total of 36 cases having been added to the previous figure of 137. A few of these are due to children attaining the age of 10 years. On the other hand, it has been possible to make some progress with the abatement of overcrowding in the cases which were previously known, so that the balance has been kept fairly even. A fair amount of this has been due to the co-operation of some landlords in allowing the transfer of the smaller overcrowded families to larger houses under the same ownership; and if all property-owners in the area (other than owner-occupiers) would agree to co-operate on similar lines it would be possible to deal with 90 per cent. of the overcrowding in the district without the building of a single house. There is, of course, the serious obstacle of the tenant who is dirty as well as being overcrowded, and from experience it seems that these cases will eventually all become the responsibility of the Local Authority if they are to be dealt with at all.

Some further cases occurring in Council houses have also been dealt with by transfer, so that at the end of the year there were 19 cases (on the penal standard) and 37 cases which were in excess of the Ministry of Health's "council house standard." These numbers cannot be much further reduced until the 50 houses which are in course of erection are completed.

As regards the provisions of the Act requiring the entry of a summary and the "permitted number" in all rent books, very few owners have applied for the necessary information enabling them to comply, and during the year new cases of overcrowding have been reported where these requirements have not been observed. Although public notice of the "appointed day" and of the requirements of the Act have been given, posters exhibited, and leaflets distributed, it will, apparently, be necessary to take police court proceeding as a warning before due attention is given to this matter by all the persons concerned.

There is another point concerning the overcrowding provisions of the Act which requires some consideration. It will be remembered that any room under 50 square feet in area cannot be taken into consideration when calculating the "permitted number." There is, however, no authority in the building byelaws or elsewhere requiring private builders to conform to this figure as a minimum, and although circular letters have been sent to all builders and architects asking for their co-operation in this matter, plans are frequently submitted where one room is smaller than the minimum. Although this is, more often than not, marked as a "box room" the ultimate intention is obvious, and complications will apparently arise as time goes on.

During the year a housing survey of the recently transferred areas has been made and in addition to a number of individual unfit houses which will shortly be reported to you, I shall recommend that a number of Clearance Areas be declared in the Thringstone portion of the district.



## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### (a) Milk Supply.

There were 96 retail purveyors of milk and 53 milk producers registered at December, 1937. Of the retail purveyors, 19 sold "sterilised" milk only, in bottles as received: 17 were retailers with premises outside the Urban area; and 30 were producer-retailers. 43 inspections of retailers' premises were made, 6 cases of lack of cleanliness being found. 47 inspections of producers' premises were made; 5 required cleansing and 7 needed structural alterations.

The number of milk samples submitted for Bacteriological examination, was below the usual figure:—

23 samples of "loose" milk

1    ,,    ,, Pasteurised milk

19    ,,    ,, milk for Tubercle Bacilli (to Cambridge)

18 of the samples of "loose" milk were of satisfactory quality, 3 were just below the adopted standard, and 2 were definitely very unsatisfactory. Special visits are paid where unsatisfactory milk is produced in the area, and notification to the Local Authority concerned in other cases. Two of the five unsatisfactory samples above were produced outside the area; in the other three cases great improvement resulted and all the producers concerned are now on the Accredited Roll.

The sample of Pasteurised milk complied with the requirements of the order.

Of the 19 samples submitted to Cambridge University for examination for Tubercle Bac. 18 were negative and 1 positive. Investigations subsequently made by the County Veterinary Officer into the positive case revealed that the animal affected had been destroyed prior to his visit.

In addition to the above, samples of "Accredited" milk and of the schools milk supply are obtained direct by officers of the County Council.

Under the milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, one Dealer's licence for Pasteurised milk and 4 Dealer's licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk were issued.

### (b) Meat and other Foods.

At the end of the year there were 8 registered and 9 licenced slaughterhouses in the area, an additional slaughterhouse having been erected and licenced. All these premises are

supplied with water from the town mains, and with one exception, all are connected to the public sewers. 73 inspections of the premises were made during the year, and except for some failures to limewash when necessary, no contraventions have occurred, and the premises have been kept in satisfactory condition.

In addition the following inspections were made during 1937:

627 of meat at the time of slaughter.

49 „ „ stalls at weekly markets.

21 „ „ shops, stores, &c.

88 „ other shops, &c. where food is prepared or stored.

As regards the latter 5 required cleansing, 3 needed additional ventilation and in 4 cases utensils were dirty. These were dealt with informally.

There is no ante-mortem inspection of animals for slaughter, but as far as is possible post-mortem inspection is carried out. The number of animals slaughtered in the area is not known, and no record of the number inspected has been kept, but these figures will be available for subsequent reports. The following information is given on instructions from the Minister of Health.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	Not	known			
Number Inspected	No	record	kept		
All diseases EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole Carcases Condemned				2	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	45 mainly	79 livers		3	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis					
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole Carcases Condemned		2			3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	9			37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					



No meat marking scheme is in force in the area.

**Adulteration, etc.**

This Council is not an Authority under the Foods and Drugs Acts.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

Apart from the Bacteriological examinations of milk carried out in the County Council's Laboratory, and those for Tuberculosis carried out at Cambridge University, no food is examined at the instance of this Authority.

**Nutrition.**

No action has been taken by this Authority, except that leaflets on various aspects of the subject are distributed at intervals.

**Shell-fish (Molluscan.)**

There are no shell-fish beds in the district.

## **Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.**

### **Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.**

There were 6 of these in occupation at the end of the year, during which 14 inspections were made. Your Council's Byelaws are now in operation throughout the whole of the area, and it has therefore been possible to eliminate most of the former nuisance caused by the periodical camping of hawkers and rag-pickers on a portion of land in the transferred area. To obtain still better control in this direction it is proposed that the provisions of Part XI. of the Public Health Act, 1936, shall be put into operation, and that a licence shall be required for all sites where such structures are intended to be placed.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are no offensive trades in the district.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

The two Common Lodging houses in the area, one for men only and one for married lodgers and females, have been kept in satisfactory condition during the year, and no contraventions have occurred. There has been no case of infectious disease recorded. The number of lodgers accommodated during 1937 was 7612.

### **Keeping of Animals.**

A considerable amount of pig-keeping is carried on by householders in the area. As the large majority of working-class houses have fairly extensive gardens attached, there is, generally speaking, little cause for complaint. In the built-up areas in and around the centre of the town, however, I suggest that pig-keeping should be discouraged, and that in all cases except the very rural parts, pigstyes should not be allowed unless they are built of permanent, non-absorbent material, have concrete yards attached, and the drains therefrom connected to the public sewer. Serious nuisance is frequently caused by the non-observance of these points, particularly as regards the difficulty of dealing with waste liquids from sumps and catchpits.

## Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following table gives the total notifications received under age group; also the deaths from infectious diseases under the same age groups.

### Notifications.

	Total	under 1	1	2—	3—	4	5—10	15—20	35	45	65	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Smallpox													
Scarlet Fever	65		4	5	4	4	16	16	5	1		52	
Diphtheria	30		3	1		2	9	3	9			26	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	2								1			1	
Pneumonia	101	3	6	1	1	5	15	6	20	10	18	2	19
Erysipelas	18						2		4	1	7		
Ophthalmia Neon	4	4											
Puerperal Fever	2												
C. S. F.	5 ( 1 not )			1			2	1	2			2	1
	(confirmed)											5	3
	1 ( " )							1				1	
Enceph. Leth.													

### Deaths.

	Total	under 1	1	2—	3—	4	5—10	15—20	35	45	65	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Smallpox													
Scarlet Fever													
Diphtheria	3		1	1					1				
Puerperal Fever	1								1				
Pneumonia (all forms)	19	5	3	1					3	6	1		
Erysipelas													
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3			1		1	1						

# Ward and Sex Distribution of Infectious Diseases, 1937.

Disease.	Total	Central		North		N. East		South		S. East		West	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	65	6	7	3	8	8	10	4	3	4	4	4	4
Diphtheria	30	4	2	3	6	8	3	2	3	1	1	21	12
Pneumonia	101	13	4	3	2	16	5	10	3	10	2	1	1
Erysipelas	18	2	1	2	1	4	3	1		1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neon	4	1			1	1	2					1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2						1		1				
Puerperal Fever	2								1				
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	1	2										1
Enc. Leth.	1	1											
Totals		28	16	11	18	37	24	17	8	16	8	28	17
Respiratory Tuberculosis	20	1	1		1	2	4	1		1	4	3	3
Non-Respiratory T.B.	12				2	5	1	1		1		1	1

The monthly notifications were as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Pneu- monia	Ery- sipelas	Oph. Neon	Puer. Py'xia	Puer. Fever	C.S.F.	Enc. Leth.
January	2	1	13	1		2	1	3	
February	2	6	7	2			1		
March	2	4	4	5	1				
April	6	4	9		1				1
May	3		4	1					
June	4	4	2					1	
July	3	1	10	2				1	
August	3	1	6	1				1	
September	6	1	5	1	2				
October	6	4	9	1					
November	10		18	4					
December	18	4	14						
Totals	65	30	101	18	4	2	2	5	1

### Scarlet Fever.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 population 2·33  
 „ „ „ Coalville U. District „ „ „ 2·69

Compared with 1936 there was an appreciable improvement in the incidence of this disease within the district. It is generally mild in character.

### Diphtheria.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 population 1·49  
 „ „ „ Coalville U. District „ „ „ 1·24

I regret to report that no real advance has been made towards providing artificial immunisation. There is an increasing public interest in this matter. It appears to me to be futile to

await the occurrence of an epidemic before putting into operation a scheme for the purpose. It remains my view that a scheme for the whole county should be considered forthwith. Failing agreement thereon, steps should be taken to inaugurate a scheme for this area.

### Enteric Fever.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 population	0·05
"    "    " Coalville U. District "    "    "	0·00
No cases occurred during the year.	

### Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 total Births (live and still)	13·93
Case rate for Coalville U. District per 1,000 total Births (live and still)	10·92

### Pneumonia.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 population	1·36
"    "    " Coalville U. District "    "    "	4·18

An extraordinary increase in the number of notifications is recorded, only partly accounted for by the prevalence of influenza in January.

### Erysipelas.

Case rate for England & Wales per 1,000 population	·37
"    "    " Coalville U. District "    "    "	·74

### Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease during the year.

Age period	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1								
1-5			2					
5-15	2	2	4	1				
15-25		7		1		5	1	
25-35	2	3	2	1	1	1		
35-45				1				
45-55	2				2			
55-65	1	1						
65 & up					1			
Total	7	13	8	4	4	6	1	

Notification is satisfactory.

**Disinfection.**

The Council has a Bacterol disinfectant available for disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, etc.

**Infantile Morality.**

During 1937, 19 deaths occurred amongst infants under 1 year. This gives a rate of 54 per 1,000 live births registered compared with a rate of 69 for 1933, 31 for 1934, 77 for 1935 and 79 for 1936.



Deaths were attributed to the following causes; Ward and Sex distribution.

Cause of Death.	Total	Central		North		N. East		South		S. East		West	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prematurity and													
Congenital Debility	9			3	1	2	2		1				
Bronchitis	3					1					1	1	
Broncho-Pneumonia	5							1	1	1		1	1
Influenza	1												
Congenital Malformations	1									1			
Totals	19			3	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1

A most satisfactory improvement in the infantile mortality rate is recorded. Prematurity and congenital debility remain the villains of the piece.

**Table Showing Causes and  
Sex Distribution of Deaths  
in 1937.**

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Ttl	M.	F.
All Causes	277	154	123
Typhoid Fever			
Measles			
Diphtheria	3	3	
Influenza	17	10	7
Whooping Cough	1		1
Scarlet Fever			
Smallpox			
Enc. Lethargica			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	1	2
Respiratory			
Tuberculosis	10	4	6
Other T.B. Diseases	1	1	
G.P.I., Tabes, etc.	1	1	
Cancer	32	17	15
Diabetes	4	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	15	7	8
Heart Disease	53	27	26
Aneurism	2	1	1
Other Circul. Diseases	8	4	4
Bronchitis	15	7	8
Pneumonia			
(All Forms)	19	13	6
Other Respiratory			
Diseases	6	5	1
Peptic Ulcer	5	5	
Appendicitis	1	1	
Other Digestive			
Diseases	5	1	4
Diarrhoea (under 2)			
Cirrhosis of Liver			
Other Liver Diseases	1	1	
Nephritis	10	5	5
Puerperal Sepsis	1		1
Accidents, etc., of Pregnancy			
Congenital Causes	9	4	5
Violence	17	12	5
Suicide			
Senility	17	7	10
Other Defined Diseases	20	14	6
Causes ill defined	1	1	

Table showing comparison between figures for Coalville Urban District and the available corresponding (provisional) figures for England and Wales.

### Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality During the Year 1937.

	Rate per 1,000		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population.										Rate per 1000	
	Live Births	Still Births	Total Population										Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 year	Total Deaths under 1 year
			All Causes	Enteric	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet	Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence		
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54		5.8	58
Coalville U. D.	14.6	0.58	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.70	0.70		0.0	54
Coalville U. D. 1936	14.3	0.88	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.34		5.9	79

  

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :			Puerperal Sepsis.		Others.		Total.	
{ per 1,000 Live Births			.97		2.26		3.23	
{ " " Total Births			.94		2.17		3.11	
{ per 1,000 Live Births			2.84		0.00		2.84	
{ " " Total Births			2.73		0.00		2.73	

  

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :			Puerperal Sepsis.		Others.		Total.	
{ per 1,000 Live Births			.97		2.26		3.23	
{ " " Total Births			.94		2.17		3.11	
{ per 1,000 Live Births			2.84		0.00		2.84	
{ " " Total Births			2.73		0.00		2.73	

In order to make the death rate for the District strictly comparable with the crude death rate for the whole Country the death rate given above (11.5) should be multiplied by 1.13. If this is done the corrected death rate for the District for the year is 12.99.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Councillors for your continued consideration and courtesy. It is also my wish to place on record the very valuable assistance and co-operation of the Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your Obedient Servant,

ANDREW HAMILTON.



